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Mr. L. M. Underwood sends some fine specimens of *Scolopendrum vulgare*, collected at Green Pond, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

In a letter from Mr. Thos. Meehan he mentions that *Acanthospermum xanthoides* is making itself at home in many parts of the Southern States.

Mr. N. Coleman writes as follows: "I have found *Eupatorium perfoliatum* with pink florets this fall, and one plant of *Plantago lanceolata* without stamens. But the most singular find of the season has been *Plantago lanceolata* with branching spikes. I came across several that had two or three or more spikes at base of the main spike. From the form of the latter I could not see any possible insect agency in the case."

YUCCA DRACONIS.—One of the most interesting exhibits at our late Agricultural Fair were three growing plants of the shrubby, palm-like *Yucca Draconis*, L., and samples of a very superior quality of paper, both brown and white, which is being manufactured from the fibres of this plant in two localities of this State, viz: at Soledad Mills, Los Angeles county, and at the Lick Mills, Santa Clara county. Sections of the caudex, which often attains a height of 20 feet, with its pulp in every stage of the process of paper-making, bleached and unbleached for white and colored paper, for the purposes of printing, wrapping, etc., were displayed.

The *Yucca* forms an abundant native growth of the desert portions of Southern California, Arizona and Northern Mexico. The Southern Pacific railroad which passes through many miles of these forests, affords ample facilities for its transportation and utilization.—M. E. P. A., *San Jose*, Oct. 15th, 1877.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—*American Journal of Science and Arts*, December.—The herbarium of the late Arthur Schott is offered for sale. It is said to contain 7,000 species and to be rich in plants of the United States and Mexican Boundary, of Mexico and of Central America. Application to be made to H. Schott, Georgetown, D. C. An extract is given from *Nature* of Oct. 25, being an article by Sir Joseph Hooker upon his recent trip to the Rocky Mountains in company with Dr. Gray. We have space to give, in the words of Dr. Hooker, only the result of the expedition: "The net result of our joint investigation and of Dr. Gray's previous intimate knowledge of the elements of the American flora is, that the vegetation of the middle latitudes of the continent resolves itself into three principal meridional floras, incomparably more diverse than those presented by any similar meridians in the old world, being, in fact, as far as the trees, shrubs, and many genera of herbaceous plants are concerned, absolutely distinct. These are the two humid and the dry intermediate regions. Each of these again is sub-divisible into three, as follows:

(A.) The Atlantic slope plus Mississippi region, sub-divisible in (1) an Atlantic; (2) a Mississippi valley; and (3) an interposed mountain region with a temperate and sub-alpine flora.

(B.) The Pacific slope, sub-divisible into (1) a very humid cool forest-clad coast range; (2) the great hot drier Californian Valley, formed by the San Joaquin River flowing to the north, and the Sacramento River flowing to the south, both into the Bay of San Francisco; and (3) the Sierra Nevada flora, temperate, sub-alpine, and alpine.

(C.) The Rocky Mountain region (in its widest sense, extending from the Mississippi beyond its forest region to the Sierra Nevada), sub-divisible into (1) a prairie flora; (2) a desert or saline flora; (3) a Rocky Mountain proper flora, temperate, sub-alpine, and alpine."

The Oaks of the United States. (Continuation.) By Dr. Geo. Engelmann. In this paper Dr. Engelmann first makes some corrections and additions to his former paper on this genus, published over a year ago.